

WANTS DUVEENS SENT TO JAIL

LOW DOWN SMUGGLERS AND SWINDLERS, PROSECUTOR SAYS.

George Gould has a Great Tapestry That Paid No Duty—Mr. Wise Has Heard That the Elder Duveen Hopes to Be a Coronation Knight—Sentence Today.

Formal pleas of guilty were made yesterday morning by Henry J. Duveen, head of Duveen Bros., importers of art objects and antiques, and Benjamin Duveen, a nephew, before Judge Martin in the United States Circuit Court, to the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government by undervaluing importations. Later the pleas were withdrawn and technical pleas of guilty were noted in order that the two men might be released on bail until this morning, when Judge Martin will impose sentence.

In urging that jail sentences be imposed on the defendants United States Attorney Henry A. Wise said they were "low down a type of smugglers and swindlers as have been brought to bar within all the nine years and a half that I have been engaged in prosecuting crimes for the Government." Mr. Wise continued:

We did not have to plead every overt act; one overt act made it a good pleading, and upon the trial of this action if Mr. Stanchfield had thought that we would be limited to proof on the cases which the defendants are accused of undervaluing he would have gone to trial in fifteen minutes. He knew that upon the trial of this action the Government would bring here entry after entry day after day of merchandise valued at as much as \$200,000 at a time entered on false and perjured invoices stating the value to be \$5,000.

That is the character of criminal that is at the bar and the idea that a man of wealth, that a gentleman who expected to be knighted at the coronation this year, can commit crimes of larceny, of infidelity, every day—that is the character of the man at the bar. He is a British subject, coming here into the United States.

Judge Martin—Did you say he was going to be knighted?

Mr. Wise—I didn't say the British King was going to make any such mistake. I said this man hoped to be. He is a British subject coming here into this country, enjoying the privileges granted to him and enriching himself by cheating the Government of millions of dollars. If he had not cheated it out of it he would not have paid back that \$1,100,000.

I do not deny that the condition of health of the defendant, Henry Duveen, is such as stated by Dr. James, and I state to this court, as I stated to the jury, that he had committed murder he would be executed. He has stolen money from the Government and he ought to go to jail.

The facts in this case, if your Honor please, are that these gentlemen were not only engaged in undervaluing, but that they were merely undervaluing and that undervaluation was a thing that was general. These men were engaged in smuggling. The defendants at the bar took part in it. They were engaged in it. When a cabinet, Louis XV. or Louis XV. came into this port what happened? Entered as a manufacture of wood or some classification as that. In the drawer of that cabinet articles of merchandise were placed up in the drawer not declared on the invoice, not covered by the entry, and in the mail that brought the invoice to those men, saying they were going to make the entry at the Custom House, were two letters, one in which they say: "We have to pay customs on this invoice for a cabinet per S. S. Maitland." In the drawer of the cabinet you will find a Goben or some other kind of tapestry for which we enclose private invoice, and we enclose protecting letter which you may judge.

Judge Martin—What was the date of that?

Mr. Wise—Date of it? Every day, hundreds of times. I have a stack of the letters here and I will submit them to the court. Here is one letter coming in the mail, jacketed under cover with the false and fraudulent invoice, conveying knowledge to every man that handled it that it was tainted with criminality, reading as follows:

Messrs. Duveen Bros., New York.

Gentlemen:—Very much regret to find that our packet in parcel delivered to you by our invoice per S. S. Maitland failed to take out of the drawer an old piece of tapestry which was there when it was in our warehouse. We very much regret this and will be obliged to you if you will return this tapestry to us.

Now, sir, that didn't happen once, it didn't happen twice, it didn't happen ten times; it happened hundreds of times. And did they return that tapestry? No. Did they return that tapestry? No. That tapestry went into consumption in this country without ever being entered at the Custom House, and these men that do that are as low down a type of smugglers and swindlers as have been brought to bar within all the nine years and a half that I have been engaged in prosecuting crimes for the Government.

Starting about February 10, 1910, just an arbitrary date, because they had been doing it for years before that, they continued this thing down to the late fall of 1910. Henry Duveen was taken out of the steamship by me when he came in here in October, 1910, and on the ship that brought him to this port there was merchandise brought here at his instance and at the instance of his partners which was undervalued. That was the 10th or 12th of October, 1910, and I want to say to you, sir, that from the first day of January down to the tenth day of October, 1910, every article dutiable that was imported by these men was undervalued, except where it was smuggled.

Hanging in the home of George Gould in Fifth Avenue to-day is a tapestry as big as half the side of this room that was brought in by these men and not a dollar of duty paid upon it. That is the sort of thing that I will submit to your Honor documentary proof made by these men of their own guilt. I have a volume of it here that shows that they were not casual or accidental criminals, but that they were constant criminals and that they should be punished by a substantial sentence.

John B. Stanchfield produced the affidavits of Dr. Walter B. James and Dr. William Gordon Lyle to prove that Henry Duveen was in a poor state of health. His client, he said, was 60 years old, and a prison sentence would be a more than ordinarily serious matter to him. Benjamin Duveen Mr. Stanchfield called the "boy of the Duveen family" and said that he had been connected with the firm only about five months when the conspiracy with which the defendants are charged began, according to the date set by the prosecution.

Judge Martin said he wanted time to look over the papers submitted to him and to consult with the Federal Judges, as he felt he should defer to their judgment inasmuch as he was an out of town judge, here only to help the others out.

CUT CUSTOMS 5 PER CENT.

Congressman Sulzer's Proposal to Encourage American Merchant Marine.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A bill providing a reduction of 5 per cent. ad valorem in all the customs duties on goods brought into the United States in American bottoms was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Sulzer of New York, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Encouragement to the American merchant marine is the object of the measure, which provides safeguards against such a reduction in goods brought into the United States from contiguous territory or transferred from a foreign vessel to an American vessel. The committee on ways and means will consider the measure.

NORRIS ROARS AT LODGE.

Lodge Roars Back—Paper Reciprocity Views the Cause.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—John Norris, representing the American Publishers Association, had a stormy session with the Senate Finance Committee to-day. Appearing as a witness in favor of Canadian reciprocity, Mr. Norris was arguing for the benefits that would result from free print paper and free wood pulp.

Mr. Norris aroused the ire of Senator Bailey of Texas by asserting that the "American Senate was trying to bulldoze the Canadian provinces." Finally upon Mr. Bailey's insistence the objectionable statement was struck out of the record.

Mr. Norris charged that a combination in restraint of trade existed among manufacturers of print paper, that it fixed prices by agreement, limited the output, directed absolutely the use to which its product should be put after it had been sold and employed antiquated machinery in some of its plants, thus increasing the cost of production.

Senator Smoot questioned the assertion made by Mr. Norris that news print paper was sold abroad generally cheaper than at home. The Senator said he had taken the pains to send telegrams to American Consuls abroad in 1909 and learned from them that at that time, when Mr. Norris was making the charge that print paper was sold abroad cheaper than at home, the reports of Consuls showed the price to be the same.

Mr. Norris brought up the case of the Sheffield Enterprise, which bought print paper cheaper than it could be purchased in New York. In the course of the dispute Mr. Norris said that he had a personal experience. He had applied to forty-six mills in the United States to purchase print paper and these would not quote him a price to be the same.

Mr. Norris inquired of Mr. Norris if the paper makers didn't know him, which might account for the refusal to quote prices.

"I am proud to say they do know me," replied Mr. Norris, expanding his chest. Whereupon the paper manufacturers roared like the stage mob.

Senator Smoot was pursuing the witness relentlessly by questions when suddenly Mr. Norris observed: "The newspapers have a distinct grievance against you, Senator Smoot, demanded an explanation."

The witness stated that on April 7, 1909, the witness and other representatives of the publishers while considering the news print paper with Senator Smoot were told by the Senator that the Senate would take care of the "Canadian situation." And you go to do it, snapped Mr. Norris. "I don't know if my statement is parliamentary," he added.

Mr. Norris recited the restrictions put upon exports of wood and pulp of Great Britain by Canadian provinces.

"Who did that?" demanded Senator Lodge, rising from his seat in great earnestness. "Who was responsible for that Canadian situation?"

Mr. Norris replied that the provinces of Canada were responsible.

"But you stand here and blame us for that," roared Mr. Lodge.

"You said to me you would handle the Canadian situation, and you didn't," roared back Mr. Norris.

The witness said that he could prove from the tariff board report that print paper was being manufactured in certain mills in the United States in a quantity in excess of all imported from Canada at a price lower than it was produced in Canada.

Mr. Lodge insisted that while the George Mr. Norris had quoted showed that it cost less than \$25 a ton to produce print paper sold in American mills it cost on an average of \$32.85 to produce it.

FATHER WILSON DENIES

That His Family All Have Government Jobs, as Kirby Alleged.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Committee on Labor, rose to a question of personal privilege in the House to-day and denied emphatically that he was guilty of nepotism in the distribution of the patronage allotted to his committee.

Mr. Wilson read from a newspaper which quoted John Kirby, Jr., president of the American Manufacturers Association, as saying that Mr. Wilson had appointed his daughter Agnes as clerk of the committee, his daughter Mary as private secretary, and his wife as janitor.

DON'T WEAKEN THE SENATE

ROOT SAYS DIRECT ELECTION MEANS DETERIORATION.

Constitution Too Big a Thing to Be Changed for United Experiment—Williams Thinks Senate Would Be Well Rid of Certain Members.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The resolution for the election of Senators by popular vote was taken up in the Senate to-day. Senator Bristow of Kansas called up his resolution, which provides for the retention by the Federal Government of control over the election of Senators. This is offered as a substitute to the Borah resolution, which leaves the details of the election entirely to the States.

The Bristow resolution is the same in purport as the so-called Sutherland amendment, which was discussed at the last session of Congress and the adoption of which resulted in the defeat of the direct election proposition.

Senator Root of New York vigorously opposed the idea of changing the Constitution so as to permit direct elections. He declared that in voting for the popular election of Senators the people should be compelled to pay as a price the destruction of Federal control of the Senate.

He added that the election of Senators should not be dependent on the regulations of the States or of any other power save the Federal Government.

Senator Borah of Idaho remarked that the State has the right to prescribe the method of the election of Presidential electors. Senator Root said that while this is true for any reason a State should fail to choose Presidential electors this would not prevent the choice of a President by the electors chosen by the other States.

"The same thing applies to Senators," commented Senator Borah.

Senator Root said the situation was not the same with respect to the election of Senators. The pending proposition, he said, was to change the Constitution and take away the power to make any regulations regarding the existence of the Senate. He maintained that it is inexpedient and unnecessary to make any change in the method of the election of United States Senators.

"Such action would result in the deterioration of the personnel of the Senate," continued Senator Root. "It would keep out of this body a large important element well adapted to perform the special duties imposed in our system of government. All the abuses that have led to the desire on the part of the people to make a change can be obtained by amending the statutes rather than the Constitution."

"I have already introduced a measure with this object in view, and it is pending before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. This provides for the election of Senators by plurality. If we remove the election of Senators from the Legislature to the people this will be the inevitable result."

"I recognize the fact that there is going on through the country a process of change and experiment in the way of modifying our governmental institutions. The people are dissatisfied with the way in which their political machinery has acted. They desire to change. I am not out of sympathy with the desire to make these experiments. I believe good will come from the change, but I believe we cannot change the institutions of more than a century without long trial and consideration."

Experiments fail and experiments succeed. All of us see opportunities for improvement. No one of us can produce results which we believe will correct conditions. But all his ingenuity is put to test of practical application. The system of government under which we live has produced the best results in all the history of the world. It has given us blessings under our form of government are manifest. Yet with history strewn with the wrecks of government, with human misery still unchanged, it would be foolish to suppose that the change of government is the answer to all our ills. The judgment of the judgment of all of us could improve our great system by experiments.

"I am like to see experiments begin or proceed in their early stages in amendments to the Constitution. They should be tried out before so seriously considered."

Senator John Sharp Williams, replying to Senator Root, said:

"The Senator from New York is not only distinguished, but notorious for his ingenuity. But all his ingenuity is put to the test of the Senate as at present constituted is not what they desire."

"I do not believe the change will lead to a deterioration of the Senate. It may deprive the Senate of certain elements of high ability now in evidence here, but the people have decided that that element is too much represented here at present."

MAY PROSECUTE STANDARD OIL.

Senate Asks Attorney-General What He's Doing Toward Criminal Trial.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Senate adopted to-day a resolution directing the Attorney-General to inform that body what if any criminal prosecutions have been begun or are pending against the Standard Oil Company or the seven individual defendants in the civil case recently decided by the Supreme Court. The individual defendants were John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers (now dead), Henry M. Flagler, John D. Archbold, Oliver H. Payne and Charles H. Pratt.

This resolution looking to the criminal prosecution of the heads of the Standard Oil in the light of the Supreme Court decision was offered by Senator Pomeroy of Ohio. It met with no objection in the Senate and was immediately agreed to.

The resolution recites that the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil case decreed in effect that that corporation and the seven individual defendants "united together to form and effect a combination and as such conspired to monopolize and are monopolizing a substantial part of the commerce among the States in restraint of trade and commerce in violation of sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman anti-trust law."

LA FOLLETTE TWITS SENATE

HE'S NOT AFRAID TO LOOK INTO PUBLIC OPINION MIRROR

And Wishes Others Wouldn't Shy at Muckrakers—Another Lorimer Resolution Offered, Which Senate Is Likely to Adopt Despite La Follette.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A third resolution providing for an investigation of the Lorimer case was offered in the Senate to-day by Senator Martin of Virginia, leader of the democratic minority. Mr. Martin explained that he was acting on behalf of the steering committee of the minority.

The Martin resolution differs but little from the one offered yesterday by Chairman Dillingham of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It will probably form a basis on which the regular Republicans and most of the Democrats will unite to defeat Senator La Follette's resolution authorizing an investigation by a select committee of five Senators.

Mr. Martin's resolution directs the Committee on Privileges and Elections to reopen the case in the light of the testimony brought out by the investigating committee of the Illinois State Senate and in view of the resolution adopted by the Illinois State Senate on May 13 requesting the United States Senate to investigate further.

The resolution directs that the investigation be conducted by the Committee on Privileges and Elections "sitting in banc." The usual authority to summon witnesses and compel the production of papers and for the committee to sit on the recess of Congress or during the session, with ample provision for expenses from the contingent fund, is carried by the resolution.

Senator La Follette, who addressed the Senate yesterday in favor of reopening the case, resumed his speech to-day. He did not finish, although he had the floor for more than an hour. He asked permission to resume his remarks to-morrow and will probably be able to conclude before adjournment.

Senator La Follette began with the assertion that in his opinion all of the pertinent testimony was not taken by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections and that all of it has not yet been taken.

"The people did not accept the verdict of the Senate in that case," shouted the Wisconsin Senator. "On the contrary, they rejected it almost en masse. Nothing is ever really settled until it is settled right. Let everything else that is not settled right this case has come back to us."

"Following the verdict of the Senate on March 1 last I caused to be clipped editorial comment from newspapers all over the country wherever they could be reached. I pursued this course with the view of presenting to the Senate the comment of the press on their action in vindicting the junior Senator from Illinois. The verdict of the Senate is almost unanimous in disapproval of the verdict of this body, and while I have them here I cannot present them without violating the rules of the Senate."

"I know there are some Senators who express a feeling of indifference to public opinion," continued Senator La Follette. "They do not care for the spasmodic expression of the people which may sweep over the entire country, but I would assert that public opinion in this country is right. It is not only right, but it is conservative."

"I know that the Senate should take a look at itself in that great mirror—public opinion. We complain sometimes here because muckrakers, uplifting magazines and newspapers, are presenting to the public distorted and imperfect characterizations of the Senate. But I have never had any fear from the criticisms of magazines and newspapers, and I never believed it possible for them to give a wrong characterization to any permanent institution in this country. What we do here on this floor is vastly more important than what anybody outside may say of us. The judgment of periodicals on men and public affairs, when analyzed altogether, is pretty generally in accord with what they observe."

Chairman Flood, in closing the debate, declared that the purpose of the measure was to keep Arizona out of the Union by attempting to force her people to vote as the minority of the House desired, against the recall.

The passage of the bill was greeted with applause. The House adjourned at 6 o'clock to meet on Friday.

TO FETCH THE MAINE'S MAST.

If Any Sailors' Bodies Are Found Collier Will Bring Them Too.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The naval collier Leonidas, now at Hampton Roads, has been ordered to Havana to transport to this country the mainmast of the Maine for erection in the Arlington National cemetery as a memorial to the victims of the disaster.

The collier will also bring to this country for interment at Arlington the bodies of the victims of the wreck which were not removed immediately after the vessel was blown up, if any can be found.

Representative McCall of Massachusetts said:

"Arizona provides in its Constitution for a recall of the Judges, something that I believe would not in the long run result in the republican form of government, but which I believe would be entirely subversive of civil government."

"I am not in favor of the general principle of the recall of even political officials. I believe that we consult the omens all together too much, that the tendency of our statesmen is to go out and see which way the wind is blowing rather than conscientiously perform the business that comes before them in the light of the great and true principles of government."

Chairman Flood, in closing the debate, declared that the purpose of the measure was to keep Arizona out of the Union by attempting to force her people to vote as the minority of the House desired, against the recall.

Our other name for advertising is applied

common sense.

Cheltenham Advertising Service

150 Fifth Ave. at 20th St.

LA FOLLETTE TWITS SENATE

NEW STATES ARE VOTED IN

HE'S NOT AFRAID TO LOOK INTO PUBLIC OPINION MIRROR

And Wishes Others Wouldn't Shy at Muckrakers—Another Lorimer Resolution Offered, Which Senate Is Likely to Adopt Despite La Follette.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A third resolution providing for an investigation of the Lorimer case was offered in the Senate to-day by Senator Martin of Virginia, leader of the democratic minority. Mr. Martin explained that he was acting on behalf of the steering committee of the minority.

The Martin resolution differs but little from the one offered yesterday by Chairman Dillingham of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It will probably form a basis on which the regular Republicans and most of the Democrats will unite to defeat Senator La Follette's resolution authorizing an investigation by a select committee of five Senators.

Mr. Martin's resolution directs the Committee on Privileges and Elections to reopen the case in the light of the testimony brought out by the investigating committee of the Illinois State Senate and in view of the resolution adopted by the Illinois State Senate on May 13 requesting the United States Senate to investigate further.

The resolution directs that the investigation be conducted by the Committee on Privileges and Elections "sitting in banc." The usual authority to summon witnesses and compel the production of papers and for the committee to sit on the recess of Congress or during the session, with ample provision for expenses from the contingent fund, is carried by the resolution.

Senator La Follette, who addressed the Senate yesterday in favor of reopening the case, resumed his speech to-day. He did not finish, although he had the floor for more than an hour. He asked permission to resume his remarks to-morrow and will probably be able to conclude before adjournment.

Senator La Follette began with the assertion that in his opinion all of the pertinent testimony was not taken by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections and that all of it has not yet been taken.

"The people did not accept the verdict of the Senate in that case," shouted the Wisconsin Senator. "On the contrary, they rejected it almost en masse. Nothing is ever really settled until it is settled right. Let everything else that is not settled right this case has come back to us."

"Following the verdict of the Senate on March 1 last I caused to be clipped editorial comment from newspapers all over the country wherever they could be reached. I pursued this course with the view of presenting to the Senate the comment of the press on their action in vindicting the junior Senator from Illinois. The verdict of the Senate is almost unanimous in disapproval of the verdict of this body, and while I have them here I cannot present them without violating the rules of the Senate."

"I know there are some Senators who express a feeling of indifference to public opinion," continued Senator La Follette. "They do not care for the spasmodic expression of the people which may sweep over the entire country, but I would assert that public opinion in this country is right. It is not only right, but it is conservative."

"I know that the Senate should take a look at itself in that great mirror—public opinion. We complain sometimes here because muckrakers, uplifting magazines and newspapers, are presenting to the public distorted and imperfect characterizations of the Senate. But I have never had any fear from the criticisms of magazines and newspapers, and I never believed it possible for them to give a wrong characterization to any permanent institution in this country. What we do here on this floor is vastly more important than what anybody outside may say of us. The judgment of periodicals on men and public affairs, when analyzed altogether, is pretty generally in accord with what they observe."

Chairman Flood, in closing the debate, declared that the purpose of the measure was to keep Arizona out of the Union by attempting to force her people to vote as the minority of the House desired, against the recall.

The passage of the bill was greeted with applause. The House adjourned at 6 o'clock to meet on Friday.

TO FETCH THE MAINE'S MAST.

If Any Sailors' Bodies Are Found Collier Will Bring Them Too.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The naval collier Leonidas, now at Hampton Roads, has been ordered to Havana to transport to this country the mainmast of the Maine for erection in the Arlington National cemetery as a memorial to the victims of the disaster.

The collier will also bring to this country for interment at Arlington the bodies of the victims of the wreck which were not removed immediately after the vessel was blown up, if any can be found.

Representative McCall of Massachusetts said:

"Arizona provides in its Constitution for a recall of the Judges, something that I believe would not in the long run result in the republican form of government, but which I believe would be entirely subversive of civil government."

"I am not in favor of the general principle of the recall of even political officials. I believe that we consult the omens all together too much, that the tendency of our statesmen is to go out and see which way the wind is blowing rather than conscientiously perform the business that comes before them in the light of the great and true principles of government."

B. Altman & Co.

FURS, RUGS, TAPESTRIES AND CURTAINS

RECEIVED FOR STORAGE

AND SECURITY GIVEN AGAINST DAMAGE OR LOSS

RUGS TO BE STORED CAN BE CLEANED AND REPAIRED

IF DESIRED. LACE CURTAINS CLEANED AND STORED.

FURS REPAIRED OR REMODELED AND ORDERS PLACED

FOR SUCH WORK BEFORE THE AUTUMN SEASON WILL

HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF LOWER CHARGES.

ORDERS RECEIVED THROUGH MAIL OR TELEPHONE PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S SUMMER SUITS AND DRESSES

MADE TO ORDER

IN THE DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT ORDERS FOR TAILOR-

MADE SUITS AND DRESSES WILL NOW BE ACCEPTED AT

MUCH LESS THAN THE PREVAILING PRICES. LATEST

DESIGNS AND LIGHT-WEIGHT MATERIALS ARE SHOWN.

LINEN SUITS AND RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER

AT \$35.00 AND UPWARD.

ANY REQUIRED ALTERATIONS ON READY-TO-WEAR MOURN-

ING SUITS AND DRESSES WILL BE PROMPTLY MADE.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

SUGAR GETS INJUNCTION.

Commerce Courts Decision Vexes Interstate Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Court of Commerce issued to-day an injunction restraining the Interstate Commerce Commission from interfering with certain lighterage allowances made by the railroad in favor of the so-called sugar trust.

The Commerce Commission held that these allowances, amounting to about \$500,000 a year, were discriminatory against competitors in the sugar refining business and issued an order against their continuance. The Commerce Court granted the injunction pending a hearing before the court.

The importance of the case as viewed by Washington officials lies in the conflict of authority that is likely to arise between the Commerce Commission and the Commerce Court. Evidence has appeared that members of the commission are inclined to resent attempts of the Commerce Court to step over into the commission's field and review findings of fact. The feeling on this subject has not been improved by to-day's injunction and there is a possibility that an issue may be made of it to determine definitely the limitation of the Commerce Court in this matter.

The American Sugar Refining Company secured its allowances from the railroads entering New York many years ago. They were to receive two cents a hundred pounds for cartage and different amounts for lighterage of sugar from the trusts refiners across the Hudson River to the Jersey railroad terminals. These allowances were vastly in excess of the cost of the service and amounted to rebates was the charge of competitors of the trust. The railroads made a lively speech against the recall of Judges. He voted with his party later on the resolution. All of these recall opponents probably appeared their consent to the provision in the resolution which permits the people of Arizona to elect members of the judiciary from the provision of the recall through the formality of a vote on the resolution.

Mr. Shirley tempered his criticism of the recall, however, by saying that even were the Arizona provision twice as drastic as really is, it would afford no reason for denying the people of the Territory the right of admission to the Union.

Representative McCall of Massachusetts said:

"Arizona provides in its Constitution for a recall of the Judges, something that I believe would not in the long run result in the republican form of government, but which I believe would be entirely subversive of civil government."

"I am not in favor of the general principle of the recall of even political officials. I believe that we consult the omens all together too much, that the tendency of our statesmen is to go out and see which way the wind is blowing rather than conscientiously perform the business that comes before them in the light of the great and true principles of government."

Chairman Flood, in closing the debate, declared that the purpose of the measure was to keep Arizona out of the Union by attempting to force her people to vote as the minority of the House desired, against the recall.

AMERICANS IN TURKEY.

Railroad Scheme Depends on Acquiescence to Trials in Turkish Courts.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Negotiations are in progress between the United States and Turkey for an agreement upon the question of trial of Americans who commit crimes in the Ottoman Empire. Under the convention of 1830 such Americans have been tried before a Consular Court, a method not satisfactory to the Turkish Government, which has suggested that the United States agree to permit Americans to be tried by Turkish courts, with a provision for the presence of an American Consul as observer to supervise the regularity and fairness of the proceedings.

The Turkish Government has pointed out that practically every foreign citizen committed crime in the United States is subjected to trial in Turkey to be tried in Turkish courts. The officers of the United States are inclined to agree to this proposal and it is probable that a modus vivendi will be arranged pending a revision of the treaty.

The adjustment of this question has been made a condition for the approval of the 1830 treaty, which has been applied for by the Ottoman-American Development Company, an American concern in which Rear Admiral C. H. Chester, U. S. N., retired, is interested.

Insist on F. CHAUVENET'S

Red Cap

THE NAT